

Kentucky



Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

PRINTED WEEKLY
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD,

Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.

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Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be
post paid, or they will not be taken out of the
office.

A D V E R T I S I N G .

For 1 square or less 1 or 3 inscriptions \$1 00
Do do do 3 months 3 00
Do do do 6 months 5 00
Do do do 12 months 10 00
Longer ones in proportion. When inserted by
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REMOVAL. CABINET MAKING.

THIS subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his C. J. BROWN'S SHOP and Dwelling House to the stand formerly occupied by J. J. Sheridan, on Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all articles in his line of business can be had on short notice and good terms. He invites all wishing to purchase to call upon him.

VANNAY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS made to order on short notice.

JOSEPH MILFARD.

Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835—2nd

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

HAVING relinquished business in Lexington, and desiring to move to a farm in the country the coming Spring, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the second Monday (County Court day) in April next, my Dwelling House & Lot on Main street, nearly opposite to the Masonic Hall. It is a Two Story Brick House, having seven Rooms conveniently arranged for a family, with a Two-Story Kitchen in the rear. Also, a separate building having a Smoke House in the upper story, and four lower rooms occupied as a Dairy, and for servant's rooms. A Stable with 12 stalls; a Corn-Crib and Curing Room. The Lot extends from Main to Water street, and fronts on both 66 feet, containing besides the above, a neat garden and spacious yards.

Also, On the same day, will be sold, a House and Lot adjoining the above, on Water street, opposite J. J. Brown's, formerly which has been occupied as a Two-Yard and Shop. The house is new, two stories high, with three rooms. The lot is 66 feet on Water street, and extends nearly half way to Main street, along the Yross street.

Both the above lots are well supplied with never failing springs of good water.

TERMS.—These Lots will be sold on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, negotiable and payable in either of the Banks in Lexington. Other particular and conditions made known at the time of the Sale.

Sale to take place at 11 o'clock, A. M.

G. W. LAUDEMAN.

HEMP WANTED.

I WILL give the highest price in cash for TEN TONS OF HEMP, delivered any time before the first of December next, at my mother's Farm, 4 miles from Lexington, on the Henry's Mill road. Also, Cash for Four Young NEGROES, and 200 barrels WHITE CORN, delivered at the same place by the 15th April.

G. W. L.

Lexington, Feb. 12, 1836—6th

NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

LIFE OF Sir James McIntosh, 2 vols

Life of Sir Walter Scott, by Allen

Poetry of Life, 2 vols

Theobald's Tales, 2 vols

Paul Pry's Comic Sketch Book

The Puritan, 2 vols

The South West, by a Yankee

Slight Reminiscences of the Rhine

Miss Sedgwick's Tales and Sketches

Rambler in North America

Letters from the South, by Paulding

Hall on the loss of Blood

Dwight's Theology

Beauty of Female Holiness

Chronicles of Gotham

Rose Hill, or tale of the Old Dominion

Remarks on Homopathy

Clark on Consumption

Gerhard on diseases of the Chest

Second Study of Medicine, new ed.

McIntosh's Practice; new ed.

Beck's Medical Jurisprudence

Dr. Coit's Bible

English Annual

Young Ladies' Book

Young Artist—Magnolia

Ornamental Annual

Language of Flowers—and some others.

CHR. WALLACE.

Cheapside, Lex. Ky. Jan 22, 1836 3rd

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Tuesday the 15th of March next, I will

sell to the highest bidder, at the farm of

JAMES K. THOMPSON, four miles from Lexington,

on the Maysville Turnpike Road, 70 Head of

Superior Stock Hogs, and Ten Young Steers, for

Cash in hand. Also my entire stock of Houses,

Cows and Calves, some unbroken Hemp, Corn and

Hay, 50 bushels of Apples, Household and Kitchen

Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.

TERMS—A credit of nine months, for all

sums over five dollars; that sum and under, Cash in hand.

HENRY BELLIS.

Feb. 27, 1836—8th

FAYETTE COUNTY—To-wit.

TAKE UP by Hallett W. Winslow, living

in Lexington, chestnut sorrel Horse, about

15 hands high, six years old, a small star in the

forehead, two or three small white spots on the

neck near the left shoulder, and a small white

spot on the inside of the right arm near the breast;

no bands or other marks perceptible. Appraised

by John Love and John Ingles to thirty-five dol-

lars, before me this 9th day of February, 1826,

JAMES L. HICKMAN, Jr.

A Copy At—J. C. RODES, clk.

by WALLER RODES, m.c.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1836.

No. 10. Vol. 51

Lincoln—Elisha Perkins.

Livingston—R. Mills.

Logan—R. R. Peebles, Geo. D. Ba-

key.

Lawrence & Morgan—Joseph R.

Ward.

Madison—Duke W. Simpson, Israel

Jackson, William Jenkins, Madison

Samuel, James C. Caldwell.

Montgomery—Aquilla Young.

Mercer—Samuel McCoun, John J.

McAfee, David Jones, Jouit J. Fletcher,

J. Sweeney, B. C. Allen, J. Walker,

Joseph Haskins, Dread Bowling, A. J.

Walker, William A. McAfee, Samuel

Davies, James Cardwell.

Mason—Daniel Phillips, William Tan-

ner, Peter Lashbrook, Sinclair Dimmitt,

Horatio Bruce.

Marion—Benedict Spalding.

Monroe—Radford Maxey.

Nicholas—Benjamin S. Johnson, Wm

Norvell.

Nelson—Samuel Forwood.

Owen—J. S. Brown, Waller Garnett,

John Beadles, E. C. Shipp, H. H. Ford,

Cyrus Wingate, John Wright.

Pike—Henry C. Harris.

Shelby—John Younger, Jas. L. Rus-

sell, Stephen Moyers, Thomas Smith,

George Boswell, John Allen, P. P. A.

Allen, Thomas V. Davis, John C. Brown,

Thomas V. LaFosborow B. C. Stephens,

John A. Jackson, Thomas M. Jessee,

Jones Middleton, William Hope.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF KEN-

TUCKY.

The delegates representing the Republi- can party of the State of Kentucky, assembled in convention at the seat of government of your State now address you. Another Presidential Election is at hand and during this year you will be called upon to exercise the highest powers and duties, secured to you by our constitutions, both in the Federal and State Governments. A Governor and Lieutenant Governor for Kentucky, as well as a President and Vice President for the Union, are to be voted for, in addition to the usual elections for your State Legislature. As the occasion swells in importance, so does the anxiety of the friends of our free institutions increase, that the result of the approaching contests may give them security and permanency, and satisfy the friends of Freedom throughout the world, that the basis of virtue and intelligence will support the stupendous fabric of American Liberty, however assailed by faction, ambition and corruption.

It is ground for proud exultation for the Republican party, that the general prosperity of the country, and its honor and reputation with Foreign Nations, have never risen so high, as whilst under its control. The principles which President Jackson proclaimed as his rule of action, when he first assumed the reins of government, he has carried into execution—As the choice and leader of that party, he has led the way in the effort to bring back our government to its Republican track. In that effort he has deserved and commanded success, and his administration, like that of Jefferson, will ages form an era in our history; giving tone to our Legislation and policy, and forming a bright beacon for all succeeding statesmen.

In recounting a few of the prominent points in his eventful administration, we will be able to perceive some of the happy fruits of his wisdom, which we trust will be enjoyed by posterity, when he, like the first Washington, shall exist only in the hearts of an admiring and grateful nation.

The most important perhaps, and certainly the most exciting action of his administration, is that which relates to the Bank of the United States. Among the earliest of his communications to Congress, was the one which brought up, against the advice of many of his friends, the question of its constitutionality and expediency. Its power and influence, both direct and incidental, were known and felt. Its origin was believed to be unconstitutional, and its power dangerous to our civil institutions.

In full view then of all the dangers of this combat, the President, conscious that no time was to be lost, and that his whole term of service might be little enough to decide it, threw down his gage of battle and entered the arena against its re-charter. The Bank accepted the defiance and instantly set her engines into operation. They were not always visible, but were on that account, more dangerous. They were felt in their effects. Men of high standing in the political world were seen to be overcome by them. Many of the warmest opponents of the Bank, were seen to draw off from the combat, and finally to join the ranks of the enemy, and become its loudest advocates. Victory was on its side, in Congress, which passed the act to re-charter its notwithstanding the numerous objections to such a measure.

It was urged by its friends that it was necessary in such an extended mercantile and trading community as this, to afford a uniform currency. We suppose that it has been beneficial in this particular, but we know that our State institutions, can make and have made ar-

rangements, by which the exchanges of the merchants are as easily effected, and on as good terms as before, and with this important difference, that the profits arising therefrom, are mainly enjoyed by ourselves. The increasing amount of our gold coin will soon be felt, in its supplying the currency for smaller transactions, and that great desideratum of a specie basis for our currency, considered by all enlightened nations as essential to its security, will be nearly attained. For this most important benefit, we may thank the President and his faithful and enlightened supporters in Congress, who, through every clamor and opposition of fact, passed the necessary legislative provisions on the subject.

In the President's Message to Congress, giving his reasons for his veto on the Bank charter, we have a state paper of the most conclusive character. We are willing that it shall stand as the argument of the republican party on that subject. It points out clearly the objections against the institution, and the necessity of permitting it quietly to go out of existence.

Such was not however the design of the Bank. It was resolved to exert its energies in a further effort to secure its re-charter, and such were its movements, that the President, always guided by a conscientious sense of duty, and possessing that strong foresight which made his military career so honorable and successful, resolved to cripple the enemy, before it should have time to accumulate too much power. He removed the depositors!

In the history of nations there is known no transaction so convulsing in its effects, as was that measure. The act was done after mature deliberation, by orders from the Executive, the responsibility of which he took upon himself; and was in accordance with power, expressly reserved and vested by the charter. Yet it was made the pretext by disappointed aspirants to office, for such a course of personal abuse, of terrific prophecies, followed by united efforts to make them true,—of heartless disregard of public credit and public happiness, as can never be excused, and we trust will never be paralleled. That public credit was not totally destroyed, and all the horrors of universal bankruptcy brought upon the nation, is justly attributable to the firmness of the republican party, and that broad basis for the general prosperity of the country, which had been laid by a long series of wise measures of the Executive, aided by congress. Those measures, immediately after the dispersion of the conspirators against public credit, produced the most universal prosperity, which is not yet even arrived at its zenith, that this country has ever witnessed. A prosperity which gladdens all countenances except theirs, who strove so vigorously to prevent it.

We will not detain you further upon this interesting subject, than to remark, that in free Democratic Governments, momentary power is the most dangerous, because of its secret influence, which operating upon the minds of those, who have, through a series of years, resisted this influx of prosperity, have striven to repress and keep down this elevation

of his birth. His parents could bequeath him nothing but an honest name, which he has taken most especial care to preserve and brighten; and so invulnerable has it been, that the virulence of party slander which spared not the grey locks of the veteran defender of his country, and most disgraceful of all, not even the retiring virtues of female excellence, in vain sought out some avenue by which to attack his enemies, judging him by themselves, (a very unsafe standard sometimes, however,) and seeing how often their own faults, inconsistencies and vices were exposed, concluded that there must be some assailable point in his character, if they could but find it out.— They examined his life, his acts, his principles, but finding them impregnable, "They kick their dry chops, and thirst for blood in vain."

and supposing that nothing in the ordinary shape of human action, could account for it, with a discernment which does them great credit, they have found out that superhuman agency was enlisted in his cause, and that he is a MAGIAN.

For more than twenty-five years, Mr.

Van Buren has filled public station of importance, rising in dignity and usefulness as his character and abilities were better known, until having received from his native State the very highest proof of her confidence, he has at last by the nation at large, been selected to aid her favorite statesmen in the great work of national reform.

We have not time to trace him through his early course, particularly during the late war with Great Britain, in which his genius and zeal were so instrumental in supporting the measures of the administration for conducting it successfully, and bringing it to an honorable termination. His weight was felt and appreciated, and when the grand conflict between Federalism and Republicanism was waged in the Empire State, it was under his leading, that the Republican forces were arrayed, and the victory was equally complete and glorious.

From that time to the present, the energies of that State have been exerted in behalf of our rights and interests, and aristocracy has "hidden its diminished head." She now offers her favorite son to the Nation, to guide its administration and policy, after the present great incumbent shall have retired to the honored repose of private life.

It is necessary for us to say anything of our fellow citizen and friend, whom you have known from early youth, with whom you have often acted; both in civil and military exertions. You have seen him in his youth; enlisted under the standard of the people, you have followed him through his subsequent course both in the State and Federal Legislatures, and always found him consistent. Always kind and benevolent in his personal character. You have seen him in his political course, advocating successfully the rights and interests of the poor and the oppressed; opening the prison doors to the unfortunate debtor, and restoring him to the embraces of his weeping and distressed wife and children, as well as to active usefulness in society; you have looked with approbation upon his never tiring zeal in the cause of the "broken soldier," and his general and efficient industry in the discharge of his official duties, exerted in behalf of men of all parties and of every State and Territory. Many of you too, have seen him retire from the peaceful halls of Legislation, to buckle on the panoply of war; to range the long lines of his countrymen in the dangerous conflict; to bear fatigue and hunger, and exposure. You have gone with him to the battle field, have seen his cool and collected courage, witnessed his ardor in the desperate struggle, seen him the mark of a hundred rifles in savage hands, have seen him even then, reserving with collected courage his last weapon, and with true and steady aim prostrating in death his bold assailant, and then when sinking nature could do no more, you have beheld him lying on the earth, covered with blood and honest wounds, an object of love and admiration for the brave and generous of a whole Nation. Such is the man, and such his varied claims, whom the Democracy of the Nation delight to honor. Will his native State desert him? "Tell it not in Gath! publish it not in the streets of Askalon!" We appeal to you with a just confidence that your voice will be heard, loudest and strongest in favor of the republican ticket.

In the administration of our State Government, we all naturally feel a deep interest. A dispensation of providence, to which we yield obedience, has removed from the executive chair, the man of your choice, to whom you had entrusted the direction of the policy of the State Government, and by that event threw it into other and unexpected hands. This result, like the present condition of Pennsylvania, has evinced the duty, and indeed the necessity of union and harmony in order to insure and retain success.

We call upon you with earnestness, and with a deep sense of the important interests now at stake, to be vigilant, zealous and active. We offer to you an candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, respectively, Matthews Flounoy, Esq. and Elijah Hise, Esq., men whose principles are your own—whose abilities are amply competent to advance the true interests of the State, and carry out and perfect all the wise plans, which have been or may be devised to extend and establish our happiness. You know them, have long seen them discharging the duties imposed upon them, with honor to themselves and advantage to their country. Such men alone are worthy to be entrusted with the reins of Government. To them we in-

vite you to commit those of the great State in which we dwell, and for whose permanent interests we feel the deepest solicitude.

The following gentlemen were then appointed the central committee to be located at Louisville, viz. Levi Tyler, A. S. Thruston, James Guthrie, A. L. Campbell, Ben. I. Harrison, Thomas Q. Wilson, S. Penn, Jr. Worden Pope, William Chambers, Danl. McCallister, H. Marshall Jr., Willis Stewart and T. M. Hicks.

The following resolutions were then offered and adopted.

Resolved, That we regard the movement of a portion of the whig members of the Legislature of Kentucky, in their recent nomination of William H. Harrison, for the office of President of the United States, as the movement of a caucus, of political aspirants, uncalled for by any demonstration, or expression of the people?

Resolved, That whilst we deprecate the effort of the friends of Harrison to foist him upon the nation, as a military chieftain, we regard with like feeling of disgust, their effort to present him to the people of the United States in the character of a republican, knowing as they must, and as we assert, he is a federalist, of the old *Black Cockade* order, in the time of the elder Adams—without mental capacity or moral worth to elevate him above the degradation of his political heresy.

Resolved, That the majority of the Senate of the United States, in their late opposition to the measures against our national defence, have exhibited in full relief, the example of a desperate faction; who held the power they abused, by a violation of the spirit of our institutions; and abused the power thus held, to the injury of their country and their own lasting disgrace; which will be rather aggravated than mitigated by the splendid abilities which they thus perverted.

Resolved, That in our late difficulty with France, the Executive demanded only what was our due; asserted only those principles of our constitution which should never be surrendered.—That to his upright and manly course, and high reputation abroad, and to the support afforded him by the Republican members of Congress, we are indebted for the final and amicable liquidation of our just claims against the French Government, and the vindication of our national honor throughout the world.

Inasmuch as this is the last occasion, upon which the Democracy of Kentucky will assemble in convention, until after our present beloved Chief Magistrate shall have retired from that exalted station in which he has so long, so faithfully and so acceptably served us—

Therefore Resolved, That in view of the numerous, delicate, and complex subjects, upon which, during the period of his eventful administration, he has been called to act, we embrace the present opportunity, to express our admiration for the patriotism, statesmanship, & integrity which have characterized all his official acts; and that in the general prosperity to which our happy country has been conducted under his wise and judicious policy, we recognize the directing hand of a munificent Providence.

Mr. H. Marshall of Louisville offered the following resolution which was adopted.

Resolved, That we consider the attempt upon the part of the United States Bank to procure a re-charter from Pennsylvania, and the means adopted to influence the vote of the Legislature of the Keystone State, as only a mere full development of the original plan which was adopted to perpetuate that institution. We congratulate the country upon the virtue of that Senator, who rejected the splendid bribe which was offered him, and thereby exposed the corruption and treachery of the Bank party.

Resolved, That while we disapprove of any attempt upon the part of our fellow citizens to procure the recharter of the Bank of the United States, we particularly condemn that blind policy which would introduce a Branch of that unamalgamate State Bank within the borders of Kentucky, thereby placing the regulation of our currency and our commerce in the hands of foreign capitalists and beyond the reach of our own Legislature—and we tender our thanks to those members of the Legislature of Kentucky who resisted its introduction.

Mr. Ben. I. Harrison of Louisville offered the following resolution which was read and adopted, viz.

Resolved, that we hail with unfeigned emotion of satisfaction, the recent movement by the Democratic members of the Virginia Legislature, instructing their Senators in the Congress of the United States to vote for the expunging resolution, offered by that distinguished patriotic Senator, Thomas H. Benton—and that we look forward with an ardent desire, animated by a reasonable hope of success, that the day is not far distant, when Kentucky, emerging from her political degeneracy may have it in her power to give a like expression of legislative sanction upon the same interesting subject.

Mr. R. A. Ferguson of Franklin, offered a resolution, which was read and adopted as follows.

Resolved, That part of the third clause second article, tenth section, of the Constitution of the United States, which authorizes in a certain contingency, the election of President by the House of Representatives, was intended by the framers of that instrument, only as a remedy in the last resort, to meet the possibility of a failure in that ordinary mode of appointment and was never designed as a loop-hole through which a minority might creep into power, as is now contended by the Bank-Whigs.

Mr. W. Norvell of Nicholas, offered the following resolution which was read and concurred in, viz.

Resolved, That the Central States Committee be authorized to fill vacancies that may occur in the list of candidates nominated by this Convention.

Resolved, That Thomas H. Benton, for his unfaltering fidelity in support of the present administration of the General Government, for his steady opposition to the reckless policy of the late majority in the United States Senate, for his inflexible opposition to the United States Bank, and particularly for his untiring efforts to expunge from the Journal of the Legislature of Kentucky, in their recent nomination of William H. Harrison, for the office of President of the United States, the movement of a caucus, of political aspirants, uncalled for by any demonstration, or expression of the people?

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to their President, for the impartial and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be also tendered to the Vice Presidents and Secretaries for their able performance of the duties imposed upon them.

Resolved, That the Baptist Society in Frankfort, have the thanks of this Convention, for the use of their house.

Resolved, That Jephthah Dudley, Victor Monroe, and J. O. T. Hawkins, with the Secretary, be appointed to superintend the publication and distribution of the proceedings of this Convention.

On motion of Lewis Sanders, the Rev. Daniel Baker, was invited to the pulpit, and closed the proceedings with a prayer and benediction. And then the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

JAMES ALLEN, President,
WILLIAM CHAMBERS,
MATTHEWS FLOURNOY,
JAMES MC CONNEL,
JOHN YOUNGER. } Vice
Pcs'ts

R. A. FERGUSON, Secretary.
B. F. HICKMAN, } Asst. Secretaries.
H. HUMPHREYS,

HUEY & FROST,
HAVING formed a Co-partnership and purchased the Snick and Tailoring concern of Messrs J. T. Frater & Co., are now ready to execute all orders in their line.

They will constantly keep on hand a complete assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTMENTS, and respectfully solicit a continuance of public patronage.

HUEY & FROST.
Lex. Feb. 16, 1836—7-3m

FOUND,
A WEEK or two since on the Rail Road, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, which the owner can have by describing them and paying for this advertisement. Call on DAVID GLASS,

5 miles from Lex. Leestown Road to Frankfort.

A FARM TO BE RENTED,
NEAR the Turnpike Bridge, 6 miles from Lexington, calculated for a desirable residence, and from the advantages of creek water and pasture, admits of being made a profitable Stock Farm. Enquire at J. KEISER'S, Lexington Hotel.

January 12, 1836—2-1f

At a good BLACKSMITH to be hired—Enquire of J. KEISER.

NOTICE.

I AM authorized to say that the Steam Boat ARGO, Captain Armstrong, Master, will sail from Louisville on or about the 15th of April, 1836, at 11 o'clock, a.m., the city property purchased of R. Higgins, esq. situated on Maincross street, between the lots of Frederick Norwood and the heirs of Moses Hall, dec'd, laid out into beautiful building lots.

The plan of the lots may be seen with the City Clerk, and will be exhibited on the premises on the day of sale.

TERMS.—The lots will be sold on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving negotiable notes with good and approved security. Possession delivered on the day of sale.

M. C. JOHNSON,
J. B. JOHNSON,
JACOB ASHTON,
Committee.

Francis F. JACKSON.
March 2, 1836.—9-15M

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on Friday the 8th day of April, 1836, at 11 o'clock, a.m., the city property purchased of R. Higgins, esq. situated on Maincross street, between the lots of Frederick Norwood and the heirs of Moses Hall, dec'd, laid out into beautiful building lots.

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TERMS.—The lots will be sold on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving negotiable notes with good and approved security. Possession delivered on the day of sale.

M. C. JOHNSON,
J. B. JOHNSON,
JACOB ASHTON,
Committee.

Francis F. JACKSON.
March 2, 1836.—9-15

GAZETTE.



The Starspangled Banner, long may it wave
O'er the Land of the Free and home of the brave."

NATIONAL NOMINATION!!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,
Matthews Fournroy,
Of Fayette County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Elijah Hise,
Of Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene "

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.
1st Dis. Chittenden Ly'n of Caldwell.
2d " F C Sharp, of Christian.
3d Jos. B. Donaldson, of Warren.
4th Rodes Garth, of Wayne.
5th Joseph Hashkin, of Mercer.
6th Gen. Elias Barber, of Green.
7th John Pope, of Washington.
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.
9th Alexander Lackey, of Floyd.
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr., of Gallatin.

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY,...MARCH,...12,...1836.

As the time is fast approaching when the GREAT BATTLE is to be fought, the issue of which must decide the fate of those happy measures, the support of which has so nobly distinguished the present administration—whether they are to be carried to a triumphant close, or to have substituted in their stead the visionary schemes and mad projects of a set of ambitious and designing men, we deem it a duty which we are most impudently called upon to perform, to address the patrons and friends of the Gazette, on their position at the present conjuncture of our affairs.

The truth, however disagreeable, must be told, we stand in a woful disparity in point of advantage with our Whig political opponents. This is the more to be lamented from the peculiar situation of our party in this section of the country. Hemmed in by a numerically superior force—our every movement watched and trumpeted forth by a vigilant and frequently published press—having in our neighbourhood the residence of that political heresarch, of whose influence and great ability it were superfluous to speak, and thereby being placed, as it were in the focus of action, these we say, and other circumstances, loudly demand that some energetic measures should be immediately adopted in order to sustain our interests as Republicans, and that of the country generally.

Now we presume it is almost unnecessary to remind our readers of a fact, which must be known to them all. It is, that the most powerful and formidable engine, that can be brought to bear in a warfare for principles, for men and measures, is the Public Press, and consequently that a want of such an auxiliary must weigh heavily on an onward career to victory. The slightest reflection will convince all that such is our case. Almost destitute of such an organ, or at least confined to one of such small calibre that its report is lost amidst the thunder of two semi-weekly mammoths, which regularly discharge their detestable contents over the town and adjoining country, we stand exposed with means quite inadequate to the full and successful vindication of our cause. In such an unequal conflict what can we do? Must not all see that our efforts are paralyzed, and the fruits of our labor comparatively nothing, that to meet those pioneers with any chance of success, we must be placed on an equal footing? This is all we ask. Give us fair play. Extend a little more patronage, so that we can issue the Gazette twice a week and we pledge ourselves to be wanting in nothing that zeal and attention can supply. This more frequent publication will necessarily be attended with considerable additional expense; but if our cause be worth contending for, who will say that it is not worth a little more expenditure? Besides, our readers will find themselves amply repaid by the miscellaneous articles which

our present contracted limits render us unable to afford them.

We therefore call upon our supporters as they value the interest of their party, for an increase of patronage, and a punctuality of payment, without which the usefulness of the Gazette cannot be sustained.

The subscription for the semi-weekly Gazette will be Four Dollars in advance, or a note upon subscribing for \$5 payable at the end of the year.

Our present subscribers, who have paid \$2,50 will advance the farther sum of \$1,50.

Able editorial assistance is expected,

DANL. BRADFORD.

Lexington, March 12, 1836.

WE publish to-day the act of the legislature respecting the decision of our city question to a vote of the citizens. As we have already devoted considerable space to the subject, we do not intend at present to make either note or comment.

A CITIZEN OF FAYETTE CO.

Fayette county, March 1, 1836.

OUR hopes and fears are alternately excited by the arrival of intelligence, at one time of a cheering character, and at another the reverse, from Texas; the progress of affairs in which we have all along watched with an anxious eye. The latest accounts we have, of what is going on there, repress the embryo of the volunteers to march to its western borders, for the purpose of meeting Santa Anna on his descent into the country, and prevent the war from being carried into the heart of Texas.

Again decreee have been issued by the Mexican government, declaring that all foreigners, who will be found aiding the rebels, in any way, shall be deemed pirates and treated as such; and what we hope will prove untrue, that a treaty has been entered into with the Indians, who are to have as the price of their services, the lands from which it is proposed to expel the colonists.

We have received the first number of the Zanesville, Ohio Aurora, edited by David Robbins—an able auxiliary to the republican cause.

We have also received the the third number of the Family Magazine, printed at Cincinnati, O. We will speak of its merits hereafter.

The first suit in New York on account of stores blown up to arrest the fire in December last, was decided in the court of Common Pleas in favor of the plaintiffs. The Corporation has appealed to a higher court.

We perceive from the Louisville Advertiser, that Generals Austin and Archer have been in that city and delivered addresses, to a numerous meeting of the citizens, in favor of Texas. Resolutions were passed strongly approving of the course of the Texans.

From our Correspondent, dated WASHINGTON, March 3, 1836

"You will have perceived before this, that Tyler has resigned—Rives, I think, will be immediately elected in his place. Leigh it is thought, will hold on to his seat, yet it is thought he intends to obey the instructions of the Virginia Legislature, on the Expunging Resolutions.

In that hungry, lean, and contemptible minority in the House of Representatives, I observe that some of the Kentucky members figured very conspicuously—I am not surprised that Chilton Allen, or John Chambers, or Ben. Hardin should vote any way. But it was to be expected that Sherrod Williams and John Calhoun would at least be liberal members. But I believe they are more rancorous than the rest. I am sorry to see the character of our State lowered abroad, by those who will vote with nullifiers, abolitionists, factionists, any thing, for party? Mr. Williams ought to be remembered in his district from which he came by intrigue."

To THE EDITOR. Sir:—I have been pleased with your course respecting the repeal of the City Charter, and so far as my knowledge of the opinions of the farmers of Fayette extends, you are correct in asserting, a majority of them are in favor of the repeal of the City Charter. I truly regret to see my political friends of the Observer and Reporter, so far mistaken in their estimate of the number of friends to the City Charter in Fayette county, as to assert a majority are in favor of it—and still more do I regret to see the paper, which has so long and polly defended our republican institutions from the innovations of the present administration—and our Whig republican principles, from the assaults of Jackson Democracy now engaged in subverting a Charter, more oppressive and aristocratic, than any measure ever proposed, and advocated by General Jackson, and his majority in Congress; a charter more destructive of the best interests and prosperity of Lexington—more at war with the liberty of its citizens than was ever General Jackson's assault upon the United States Bank, and the Senate of the United States. Indeed the Reporter and Observer is advocating a measure for the government of a city, never asked for by that city—a measure got up by a few office-holders and smuggled through the legislature without the knowledge of the city—a measure merely to benefit James E. Davis, who is made Mayor for life, with a comfortable salary, and Thomas P. Hart, who is to be paid \$200 as President of the Council, and a few other office-holders.

It may be asked, what have we country people, to do with your City Charter? I answer, much, in every way. Many of us own property in your city, and will take the liberty of saying whether or not we shall be taxed to support a set of city officers who are useless to the city. We are anxious for the prosperity of the city, because as that prosper, the better markets we have for our produce, and consequently the more valuable our lands. But in one word, it is obvious to all, that the interests of Lexington and Fayette county are inseparably united; whatever affects the interest of one affects the other, and therefore the county people ought and do feel great solicitude for the advancement of Lexington.

I will, Mr. Editor, in another letter, point out minutely, the causes of the mutual dependence of Lexington and Fayette county—show wherein the City Charter, as amended, is injurious to the best interests of Lexington, and hope to convince our former friends of the Observer and Reporter, that they are mistaken in their belief, that a majority of the people of the country are in favor of the

Charter, and that the country will never again elect a representative to our legislature, who will not pledge himself to exert his influence to repeal it.

The Whigs of Fayette county have opposed General Jackson and his administration, because they believed him to be supported by a band of office-holders, who are now endeavoring to procure the election of Martin Van Buren—merely to retain their offices and spoils. Will they not oppose the City Charter on the same principle? Who have been more violent in denouncing the office-holders of the General Government, the 'spoils candidate', &c., than the editors of the Reporter and Observer? Yet strange! surpassing strange! the editors of the Reporter and Observer are in solid, made City Friends, "tastes of the soap of office," than they turn tail on their former principle, and go for officers and office-holders up to the 'hub'—and would, it seems, ruin the City of Lexington merely to retain their 'place' as City Friends, and to see a friend or two and relative enjoying good fat offices?

I call upon my brother Whigs of the country to look into this matter; and I entreat you, Mr. Editor of the Gazette, to continue your fearless and independent advocacy of the interests of Lexington and Fayette county. I am opposed to you in general politics, but the time has come when general politics must give place to local interests—and that man who is the people's friend, will receive the people's support.

A CITIZEN OF FAYETTE CO.

Fayette county, March 1, 1836.

AN ACT to authorise the Citizens of Lexington to vote upon the question of a repeal of their charter.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that the act entitled an act to "incorporate the City of Lexington" approved Jan. 7th, 1831. And the several acts amendatory thereof, including the act passed at the present session be and the same is hereby repealed, and all the laws in relation to the town of Lexington, which were repealed by any of the aforesaid acts are hereby re-enacted and declared to be in full force, and all the estates, rights, and liabilities, now vested, or vesting upon the corporation of the city of Lexington, shall vest and remain in and with the Trustees of the Town of Lexington to be elected under the provisions of the Laws as hereby revived. Provided that this section is not to have taken effect, but upon and after the day upon which the Governor of this State shall issue his proclamation announcing the happening of the contingency by which he is authorized to issue such proclamation, and provided further, that if said Charter is repealed that the present members of the Council of the city of Lexington shall constitute the board of Trustees for the town of Lexington, until the next election shall take place as provided for by law.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the Free White male citizens, over the age of Twenty-one years, of Lexington, who have resided within the limits of said city, for six months preceding the day of election, and who are also citizens of the United States to meet at the place of voting in their respective wards under the present charter and vote for and against the repeal of the city charter upon the first Friday in May next, which election shall be kept open two days, and the said election shall be conducted by the officers appointed to superintend and conduct the elections for Mayor and Councilmen in said city.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the ward Inspectors of said election, shall upon the 8th day from the day of the commencement of said election, including the said first day, meet at the Council Hall of said city, with their Poll Books, and compare the same, and shall have power to hear testimony, in order to enable them to purge the polls of all illegal votes, and after such comparison the said Inspectors shall make a return thereof in writing signed by themselves to the Governor of this Commonwealth of the whole numbers of votes for and against the city charter. And if there shall be a majority of the whole number of the votes who shall vote at said election in favor of repealing the acts incorporating the city of Lexington, it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue his proclamation as provided in the first section of this act. Whereupon the same shall take effect.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, that the said returns of the Inspectors to the Governor shall be made within twenty days next after the close of the election held under this act.

JOHN L. HELM,
Speaker of the House of Reps.
CYRUS WINGATE,
Speaker of the Senate.
APPROVED, J. T. MOREHEAD.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, 3d February, 1836.

The unlettered, Secretaries of State of the United States, has had the honor to receive the note of the 27th ultimo, of Mr. Charles Bankhead, his Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, offering to the Government of the United States the mediation of his Britannic Majesty's Government for the settlement of the differences不幸ly existing between the United States and France, to the present date, will also remove an erroneous impression which appears to be entertained by his Britannic Majesty's Government. It is suggested in Mr. Bankhead's note that there is no question of national interest at issue between France and the United States; and that there is no demand of justice made by the one party and denied by the other. This suggestion appears to be founded on the facts, that the claims of the United States have admitted by a treaty concluded between the two Governments, and that the money due by France has been provided by the Chambers, and placed at the disposal of the French Government for the purpose of being paid to the United States. But it is to be observed, that the payment of the money thus appropriated, is refused by the French Government, unless the United States will first comply with a condition not contained in the treaty, and not as stated to by them. This refusal to make payment, is in the view of the United States, a denial of justice; and has not only been accompanied by acts and language of which they have great reason to complain, but the delay of payment is

highly injurious to those American citizens who are entitled to share in the indemnification provided by the treaty, and the interests of the United States; inasmuch as the reduction of the duties levied on French wines, in pursuance of that treaty, has diminished the public revenue, and has been, and yet is, enjoyed by France, with all the other benefits of the treaty, without the consideration and equivalents for which they were granted. But there are other national interests, and in the judgement of this Government, national interests of the higher order—involving in the condition prescribed, and insisted on by France, which it has been, by the President, made the duty of the undersigned to bring distinctly into view. The condition proceeds on the assumption that a foreign power, whose acts are spoken of by the President of the United States in a message to Congress, transmitted in obedience to his constitutional duties, and which deems itself aggrieved by the language thus held by him, may, as a matter of right, require from the Government of the United States a direct official explanation of such language, to be given in such form, and expressed in such terms, as shall meet the requirements, and satisfy the feelings of the offended party, and may, in default of such explanation, annul or suspend a solemn treaty duly executed by its constitutional organ. Whatever may be the responsibility of those nations whose Executives possess the power of declaring war, and of adopting other coercive remedies without the invention of the legislative department, for the language held by the Executive in addressing that department, it is obvious that under the constitution of the United States, which gives to the Executive no such powers, but vests them exclusively in the legislature, while at the same time it imposes on the Executive the duty of laying before the legislature the state of the nation, with such recommendations as he may deem proper, no such responsibility can be admitted without impairing that freedom of intercommunication which is essential to the system, and without surrendering in this important particular, the right of self-government. In accordance with this view of the federal constitution, it has been the practice under it. The statements and recommendations of the President to Congress are regarded by this Government as a part of the purely domestic consultations held by its different departments, consultations in which nothing is addressed to foreign powers, and in which they cannot be permitted to interfere, and for which, until consummated and carried out by acts emanating from the proper constitutional organs, the nation is not responsible and the Government not liable to account to other States.

It will be seen from the accompanying correspondence, that when the condition referred to was first proposed in the Chamber of Deputies, the insuperable objections to it were fully communicated by the American minister at Paris, to the French Government; and that he distinctly informed it, that the condition, if prescribed, could never be complied with. The views expressed by him were approved by the President, and have been since twice asserted and enforced by him in his message to Congress, in terms proportioned, in their explicitness and solemnity, to the conviction he entertains of the importance and inviolability of the principle involved.

The United States cannot yield this principle, nor can they do, or consent to any measure, by which its influence in the action of their political system can be obstructed or diminished. Under these circumstances, the President feels that he may rely on the intelligence and liberality of his Britannic Majesty's Government, for a correct estimation of the imperative obligations which leave him no power to subject this point to the control of any foreign state, whatever may be his confidence in its justice and impartiality—a confidence which he has taken pleasure in instructing the undersigned to state is fully reposed by him in the Government of his Britannic Majesty.

For a further illustration of this point, as well for the purpose of presenting a lucid view of the whole subject, the undersigned has the honor to transmit to Mr. Bankhead, copies of all that part of the message of December 7th, 1835, which relates to it, and of the correspondence referred to therein; and also copies of the message and accompanying documents of the 15th of January, 1836; and of another message of the 18th of the same month, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State, and certain documents connected with the subject.

These papers, while they bring down the history of the misunderstanding between the United States and France to the present date, will also remove an erroneous impression which appears to be entertained by his Britannic Majesty's Government, for the purpose of being paid to the United States. But it is to be observed, that the payment of the money thus appropriated, is refused by the French Government, unless the United States will first comply with a condition not contained in the treaty, and not as stated to by them. This suggestion appears to be founded on the facts, that the claims of the United States have admitted by a treaty concluded between the two Governments, and that the money due by France has been provided by the Chambers, and placed at the disposal of the French Government for the purpose of being paid to the United States. 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PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING A NEW MEDICAL JOURNAL, TO BE ENTITLED THE WESTERN MEDICAL REFORMER.

IN presenting a Medical Journal to an intelligent public, in which we propose advocating a reformation in the science of Medicine, it becomes us to fairly and candidly state the motives which actuate us, and the course we intend to pursue as editors.

As the very favorable reception of the Reformed Practice of Medicine, the success and encouragement of its adherents in every section of country in which it has been introduced, its superiority over every other denomination of Botanic Practice—having not only excited the jealousy of those who use vegetable medicines, (known by the title of Thompsonians or Steam Doctors) but also the envy and jealousy of those who use calomel, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, &c., and as the last named have undertaken to misrepresent and sink us on the premises assumed by Thompsonians, instead of our own—we have considered it necessary in order to defend the Reformed Practice, to offer to the public the proposed journal.

We are aware of the difficulties to be encountered and the obstacles generally thrown in the way of those who undertake to reform any established custom, or who propose the least variation from preconceived and favorite opinions. We know there are some individuals in all countries who naturally dread any change from what they have been accustomed to, and who shut their eyes and turn a deaf ear to all evidence that is calculated to convince them of their error. But when we reflect that we live in an age of investigation and improvement, surrounded by a free, enlightened and liberal minded people, most of whom readily perceive what is calculated to be beneficial to mankind and disposed to encourage the spirit of genius and improvement—we feel much encouraged, and confidently believe that we will receive a liberal assistance from our fellow citizens, in endeavoring to effect a reformation in the healing art.

Whilst improvements have been making in the different arts and sciences, we ask has the science of Medicine been improved so as to lessen the quantity of human sickness?

We answer, it has not. What then can be the reason?

The sciences of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, &c. have certainly been greatly improved, and yet diseases are more numerous and as fatal as they ever were. It is because Physicians, particularly in the last fifty years, recommend and use unnatural mineral preparations, such as Arsenic, Calomel, Blue Pill, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, &c., which they almost exclusively rely upon in the treatment of all diseases, the result of which has been that the science of Medical Botany has been most wretchedly neglected, many valuable citizens lost, and those who survive the effect of such persons doomed to drag out a miserable existence with injured and frequently broken constitutions. Let it not be supposed that we contend for ignorance, or the unity of disease which is the very essence of quackery. We advocate the absolute necessity of an intimate knowledge of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Medical Botany, and the other associate sciences, in which respect we differ from the other denominations of Botanic Physicians, and the most striking difference between the practical and the common mineral practice, is in the articles used as remedies—they relying on mineral, or on vegetable medicines, which difference is to us irreconcileable, and is the principal UNFORTUNATE DEFECT in the healing art, in which we propose a reformation.

In order to make our journal generally interesting, we will publish an accurate account of the composition and manner of making Calomel and the other different preparations of Mercury in use, also the whole list of mineral substances that are given as remedies, and their antidotes. We believe that if people generally knew the ingredients and manner of action of these subtle poisons they swallow, they would not use them.

Rules will be given for the prevention or disappearance of diseases.

The treatment of the diseases of women and children. This an indisputable fact that many females are rendered feeble and nervous by even a moderate use of Calomel, the Blue Pill or some other disease creating Mineral, and many children deprived of a sound constitution through life, by an unnatural and improper treatment.

We will repel charges already made against us as Reformers, and such others as may be made, and worthy of notice. Well written communications either for or against the Reformed practice will be cheerfully inserted, and if necessary commented upon.

We will publish an account of many valuable plants, the manner of using them, and the diseases to which they are applicable, in doing which we will expect to furnish our readers with a description of many vegetable productions that are too much neglected, and to which authors have not as yet ascribed their proper medical virtues.

Medical essays and the treatment of difficult and interesting cases will frequently find a place in our columns.

A due portion of our journal will be devoted to a defense of the Relaxed practice of Medicine, and structures on the common mineral practice.

TERMS.

The work will be published in weekly numbers

in stitched covers, each number containing twenty imperial octavo pages, with double columns, making two volumes annually, of more than 520 octavo pages, each volume; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents.

The whole amount of matter finished in a single year, will be equal to more than forty volumes of the common sized English duodecimo books, the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of a year's subscription to the "Library."

The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and in a size admirably adapted for binding. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance,

each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not burdensome addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be \$5 per annum, payable in advance.

A commission of 20 percent, will be allowed to agents; and any agent, or postmaster furnishing his subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription, shall be entitled to the commission of twenty per cent, or a copy of the work for one year.

Every member of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States is considered an agent for our journal, and requested in act in that capacity.

All communications must be addressed to the Editors, Dr. Dyer & Harris, Richmond, Kentucky—post paid.

The first number will be issued on the 1st Monday in May, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office.

February 15, 1836—7

A L L NEW.

THIS subscriber grateful to his friends and the public generally for past favors, would respectfully inform them, that, after having been engaged in manufacturing Tobacco for the last 15 years, he has been compelled, in consequence of the scarcity of Leaf Tobacco, to change in some measure, his business. He has therefore just received and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

FRESH I GROCERIES;

A part of which is as follows:

50 Sacks COFFEE,

20 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL, fresh 1835,

10 Boxes Fresh Blown Raisins,

6 Drums Figs, fast quality,

2 Barrels of first rate strained Honey,

2 Barrels Chestnuts, first quality,

A complete assortment of SHOES & BOOTS,

of a superior quality,

7 Dozen Willow Market Baskets, of assorted sizes, Allspice, Pepper, Indigo, Shot;

Also, 2 Barrels of first quality LOAF SUGAR.

A complete assortment of GROCERIES, of all kinds, will be kept constantly on hand, low for Cash, or fine Leaf Tobacco.

The highest price will be given for from forty to six thousand pounds of Tobacco in the leaf, of a first rate quality.

ROBERT GRAY.

N. B. Tobacco and Segas kept constantly on hand as usual.

Lexington Jan 1, 1836—1-1f \$1*

January 8, 1836—3-2m

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Boone Circuit Court, SC., November Term, 1835.—Currie's heirs, &c., complainants vs. Jacob Fowler, Tibb's heirs, &c., defendants, In Chancery.

This day came the complainants by their attorney, and on their motion, it is ordered and made known to John Spence and Mary F. Spencer, Thos Triplett and Margaret C. Triplett, Doyal and Nancy F. Doyal, Thomas Tubbs, Foushee Tibbs, W. Illogby Tibbs and Samuel Tibbs, heirs at law of Willoughby Tibbs, dec'd, and to all unknown claimants of ten thousand acres of land lying on the waters of Big Bone creek in the now county of Boone, entered and surveyed in the name of Isaac Melone, which entry is as follows:—"May 11th 1780. Isaac Melone enters 10,000 acres upon Treasury warrants on the Big Bone creek, beginning at the fork about 3 or 4 miles above the lock and running up both forks including its branches." That on the Friday next before the last Saturday in May 1836, at the house of Henry Lee in Mason county, the complainants in the cause will take the deposition of said Lee, and on the said last Saturday of May 1836, they will take the deposition of Thos. Young, at his residence in said county of Mason, and at the house of John P. Gaines in Boone county, on the first Saturday of June 1836, they will take the deposition of John Tindall, for the purpose of perpetuating the testimony of said witnesses in regard to the validity of said claim which said complainants profess to hold, and in regard to the invalidity of interfering claims.

And it is directed that this order be published six times in the Kentucky Gazette and that there be at least four months between the first advertisement and the taking of said depositions,

A copy attest,

CHI: CHAMBERS, c. n. c.

December 19, 1835—50-6

CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

THE say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity both of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews; in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severally their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, copies as are these means of intellectual supply, are not used. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, null parts of our great review, and beyond these passing allusion, of the progress of discovery and science. But though it is easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the importation of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application, or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary aliment. It is the aim of the publishers of the Library to obviate these difficulties, and to enable every individual, at a small cost and without any personal effort, to obtain for his own use and that of his favored friend's or family, valuable works, complete, and all the branchest useful and popular literature, and that in a form well adapted to the comfort of the reader.

The charm of variety, as far as it is compatible with mirth and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which, the current literature of Great Britain in all its various departments of Biograp., History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely put under contribution. With perchance, occasional exceptions, it is intended to give entire, the work which shall be selected for publication. When circumstances authorize the measure, recourse will be had to the literary stores of Continental Europe and translations made from French, Italian, or German, as the case may be.

Whilst the body of the work will be a reprint, or at times a translation of entire volumes, the cover will exhibit the miscellaneous character of a Magazine, and consist of sketches of men and things, and notices of novelties in literature and the arts, throughout the civilized world. A full and regular supply of the literary monthly and bi-monthly journals of Great Britain and Ireland, in addition to home periodicals of a similar character, cannot fail to provide ample materials for this part of our work.

The resources and extensive correspondence of the publishers, are the best guarantee for the continuance of the enterprise, in which they are now about to embark, as well as for the abundance of the materials used.

This system contemplates particularly the strengthening and enlarging the mind; a part of education of all others the most important, and to which, it must be acknowledged, the common systems, even in the highest schools, give but little attention. Composition and the art of Conversation, will receive especial attention; it being of little use to be intelligent without being able to use intelligence to advantage. A few small boys will be received, but will be so managed as not to interfere with the other department of the School.

For terms, apply at the store of B. W. & H. B. TODD, Lexington, or at the Institution, 12 miles east of Lexington.

FRENCH CHINA.

SUPERB DINNER SERVICES, Gold Band Sets, Services, to match with Splendid Plateau, Baskets; supported by figures; and a variety of seasonable Chinaware; &c.; Tea Sets, Plates, Bowls, &c.

Also—One Case Plateau Candlesticks, Splendid Sett Cot Glass Girondales, Mantel Clocks, Astral Lamps, &c.

The above China is of our own importation direct from Paris, and a superior quality and style. Just opened by

JAMES & BROTHER.

June 22, 1835—28-1f

300 DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen

from the subscriber on Saturday night the 12th of September last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, an old liquor case, containing

\$120 in half eagles,

\$300 in fifty dollar notes of the U. S. Bank,

& \$250 mostly in 20 dollar notes of the Lex-

Branch of the Bank of Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Oct 14.—44-1f

JAMES & BROTHER.

LEXINGTON, Oct 14, 1835—28-1f

DOMESTIC GOODS.

TIFFANY, DUVALL & CO., Baltimore,

have on hand and expect to be receiving from the Manufacturers direct, large and constant supplies of the following GOODS:

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings of 3-4, 4-5 and 4-6 weight, from the Savage, Powhatan, Laurel, Thistle, Union, Franklinville, and other Factories in Maryland.

Cassimere, Linseys, Kerseys, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Cloth, Checks, Plaids, Stripes, &c. of Baltimore manufacture, including those made at the Maryland Penitentiary.

Coarse and fine bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings, from various Factories in the Eastern States,

Cassimere, Cassimere, Flannels, &c. from others, ditto

Prints—A general assortment of fine, medium and common,

Rouen Cassimere, Mexican Mixtures, Canton, twilled stripes, Jeans, Denims, and other pantaloons' stuffs,

Tirking, Methuen's, "Amozkeag's," "Brown's," &c.,

Cotton Carpets, &c.

In addition to extensive supplies of Cotton and Woolen Goods, their

SHOE AND HAT ROOMS

contain a large stock of Ladies' Shoes and Boots, of Eastern and City manufacture,

Men's Boots, Brogans and Shoes, a full assort-

ment.

Men's Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, a full

assortment,

Fur and Seal Skin Caps, &c.

They invite the attention of Western and Southern merchants to their Stock, in the belief,

that they will be pleased with the assortment and prices, and that none in any other city holds out greater inducements to purchasers.

Dec. 3d, 1835—49-2m

PETER SIMPLE NOVELS.

AT 37¢ CEN'S EACH.

UNIFORM EDITION.

THE great and constantly increasing demand

for the novels of Captain Marryat, has induced the subscriber to commence the publication

of a new edition of his entire writings, in a new

form, and at a reduced price. Several of his

works that have not yet appeared in this country will be comprised in this series, which will, when completed, be the only uniform edition of his writings that has yet issued from the press.

The work will be published in semi-monthly

numbers at 27¢ cents per number. Each num-

ber complete in itself, and containing the whole of one of his works, equal to two duodecimo volumes;

a title page to each number.

The whole series will be complete in eight num-

bers, and will form a royal octavo volume contain-

ing nearly twelve hundred pages for three dol-

lars.

List of works to be comprised in this edition:

Jacob Midday, or the Naval Officer.

Young Foster, or the Merchant Service.

King's Own.

Peter Simple, or the Adventures of a Midship-

man.

Jacko Faithful.

Pacha of Many Tales.